

Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo, Ser. A, 21(1): 33–36, March 22, 1995

A New *Laena* (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) from Northern Vietnam¹⁾

By

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Abstract A new species of the tenebrionid genus *Laena* is described from northern Vietnam, under the name of *L. (s. str.) vietnamica* sp. nov. This is the first record of the genus from the Vietnamese territory. (Adeliini, Tenebrionidae.)

The adeliine tenebrionid genus *Laena* LATREILLE, 1829, comprises almost 200 described species widely distributed in the Palearctic and Oriental Regions and is usually found under humus in temperate broadleaved forests.

In the course of the entomological survey in northern Vietnam made by the National Science Museum, Tokyo, in the autumn of 1994, Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO and Dr. Yoshiaki NISHIKAWA made a small collection of *Laena* specimens in the thick forest on Mt. Tam Dao in Vinh Phu Province. They were submitted to the author for taxonomic study. After a careful study, the author has concluded that the species is not only represent the first record of the genus from northern Vietnam but is also new to science. It will be described in the present paper under the name of *Laena (s. str.) vietnamica* sp. nov.

The holotype of the new species to be described is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

The author wishes to express his deepest appreciation to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, head of the Department of Zoology, the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kind help extended to the author in the course of the present study. Thanks are also due to Dr. Yoshiaki NISHIKAWA for providing with specimens and to Mr. Seiji MORITA, Tokyo, for taking photographs inserted in this paper.

Laena vietnamica sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Pale yellowish brown to reddish brown, with mouth parts, antennae, legs,

1) This study is supported by the Grant-in-aid No. 06041116 for Field Research of the Monbusho International Scientific Research Program, Japan.

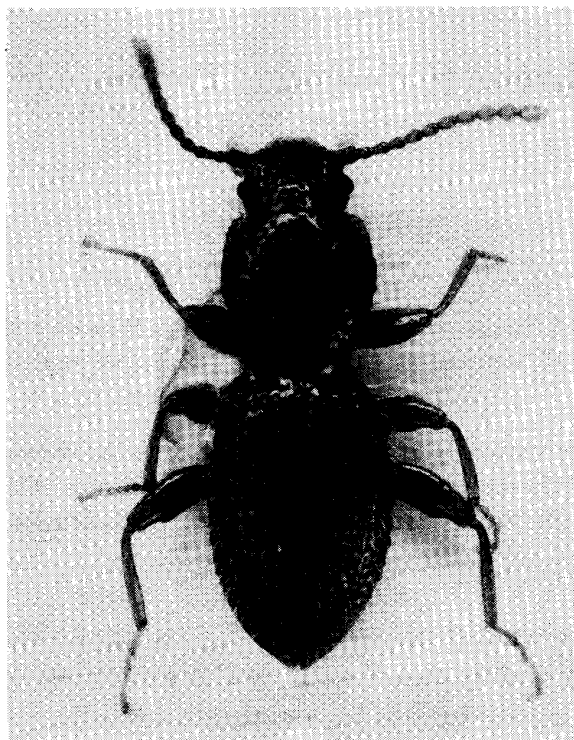


Fig. 1. Habitus of *Laena vietnamica* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.

etc., more or less lighter in colour; dorsal surface vitreously shining, ventral surface and legs moderately and somewhat sericeously so; each surface gently clothed with fine and rather long hairs. Body rather elongate, moderately thickened and distinctly constricted between prothorax and elytra.

Head subdecagonal, irregularly and coarsely punctate; clypeus transverse, gently produced forwards, with apex feebly emarginate; genae gently convex and impunctate before eyes; frons gently declined to fine fronto-clypeal sulcus, which is slightly sinuous on each side; eyes medium-sized, convex laterad, diameter about 6 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae reaching basal portion of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.37, 0.2, 0.31, 0.24, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.27, 0.29, 0.31, 0.46.

Pronotum subcordate, as wide as long, widest slightly before the middle; apex wide, nearly straight in middle, feebly sinuous on each side; base almost straight, narrower than apex; lateral margins gently arcuate laterad and finely margined; front angles subrectangular, hind angles obtuse; disc moderately convex and weakly flattened in postero-medial portion, irregularly and coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and closer in lateral portions, each with a rather long hair.

Elytra oblong-ovate, 1.75 times as long as wide, about 2.1 times the length and 1.2 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 3/7; dorsum moderately thickened and weakly flattened basad, thickest at basal 3/7; disc punctato-striate,

the punctures on striae large, each with a rather long hair; intervals convex, sparsely with minute and haired punctures; apical portions rather distinctly produced posteriad; 7th interval with two setiferous umbilicate pores, one at basal $1/7$ and the other at apical $1/5$; 9th interval with 7 setiferous umbilicate pores, 1st at basal $1/9$, 2nd at basal $2/9$, 3rd at basal $2/7$, 4th at basal $4/7$, 5th at apical $3/7$, 6th at apical $2/7$, and 7th at apical $1/8$, these pores gently projected postero-laterad, the 9th interval (lateral margin of elytron) being visible from above and somewhat serrate.

Propleura vitreously shining, coarsely punctate; each femur rather thickened, dorsal and ventral surfaces ridged in the inner sides, gently gouged near apex; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.16, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.37; 0.23, 0.12, 0.1, 0.1, 0.38; 0.39, 0.21, 0.11, 0.46.

Male genitalia extremely elongate fusiform and a little shorter than 1 mm, fused lateral lobes 0.28 times the length of basal piece with apices narrowly rounded.

Female robuster than male; dorsal surface more strongly punctate, apical portions of elytra less strongly produced posteriad.

Body length: 3.4–4.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Tam Dao, NW of the village, 1,010 m alt., Vinh Phu Prov., northern Vietnam, 23–IX–1994, Y. NISHIKAWA leg. Paratypes: 3 exs., same data as for the holotype; 2 exs., same locality and date, S.-I. UÉNO leg.; 1 ex., same locality but 960 m alt., 25–IX–1994, S.-I. UÉNO leg.

Notes. This new species is easily distinguishable from other species known from the neighbouring areas, e.g., Yunnan, Thailand, etc., by having numerous (7) pores on the 9th interval and each femur with fine ridges on both sides of the inner face, whose apical portion is gently gouged.

According to Dr. UÉNO, all but one of the type specimens were sifted out from heaps of dead leaves in a small grove of bamboo. The remaining one is said to have been taken in another small thicket of bamboo in an evergreen broad-leaved forest.

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